The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,996.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras	1
,, Carwar	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Narrakel	22	,, Visagapatam	4
,, Aden	29	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Tuticorin	24	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Colombo	25	Point Calimere	6
,, Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Negapatam	29		
,, Pondicherry	30		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Tellicherry, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, DUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHAMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

	July.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH	11
,, Kurrachee	26	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	27	,, Bushire	15
,, Muscat	29	,, Linga	17
,, Dunder Abbas	31	,, Bunder Abbas	18
	Aug.		
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	20
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	22
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connexion with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottee, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, of each month.

BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
,, Suez	26	17	9	
,, Port Said	38	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
,, Messina	45	32	12	
,, Naples	47	33	13	Including Wines.
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing their advantage in the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London ; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombswark, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN (2,257 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain G. J. Barow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 123 Cases of Moir's Provisions, such as best Biscuits in 1 lb tins, Hams in Canvas, Fish, Soup, Vegetables, all well preserved, Sardines, Table Salt, Jams, very best Crystalised Fruits and Fruits in Syrup, Raisins, Sausages, Pearl Barley, Tart Fruits, Sauces of the best kinds, Mushroom Ketchup, Essences, &c., &c., also 12 dozen Whiskey Cherry, 12 ditto Bucellas and Marcella, and lots of Photo. Slides and Books, and a few boxes of Matches.

Bombay, 12th July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tinlined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

73, 75 AND 8, Brompton Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from	£145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from	£195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from	£245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from	£300.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from	£650.

&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England ; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of this Journal.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAJ a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, for counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Stark Bacon was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pompons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Finnan Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pies.
Yorkshire Pork Pies.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE OBTAINED FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND GOODS MAY BE HAD FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior quality.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL) for the superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

The Summary will this week contain a FULL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the BENCH of JUSTICES on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY last.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, JULY 13TH, 1871.

REAPPEARANCE

OF

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL

AND

MRS. J. B. ASHETON.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

GREAT COMBINATION NIGHT.

For particulars see Programme of the Day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured at Messrs. Scondy & Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. Gill, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. ; commence at 9 P.M.

Mr. Oliver Deering, Treasurer. Mr. Charles Dermer, Agent.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be HELD at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July 1871, at half-past five o'clock P.M., when the ANNUAL REPORT will be SUBMITTED.

Dr. Bhau Dajee will preside.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, } Honorary
BAL MANGESH WAGLE, } Secretaries

Apollo Street, 1st July 1871.

P.S.—The Public are invited to attend.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of DORABJEE PESTONJEE, an Insolvent Trader.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of HALF PER CENT., will be PAID to CREDITORS on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at their Office, No. 4, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

MICHAEL R. DIQUADROS,
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 8th July 1871.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of HYAMJEE ESSAJEE GALSOORKER, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, deceased.

ABBAJEE BABBHUJEE PANNER and ELLEZER DANIEL KOLATEKER.....Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that APPLICATION has been MADE to the High Court, Bombay, by the abovenamed Applicants, for PROBATE of the WILL of the abovenamed HYAMJEE ESSAJEE GALSOORKER, deceased.—Dated this 10th day of July 1871.

THACKER AND CHALK,
Applicants' Proctors.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED for the "SAILORS' HOME" a SUPERINTENDENT (a European). Salary Rs. 150 per Month, with Quarters and Rations. An Officer of the Mercantile Marine preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, will be received at the "Home" up to 4 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY, "Sailors' Home," when Applicants should attend.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
Ditto ditto 500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH" ditto 150	3 0	3 4
Ditto ditto 250	5 0	5 8
Ditto ditto 500	9 0	10 0
"LEISURE HOUR" ditto 250	4 0	4 8
Ditto ditto 500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Burmah muster) ditto 100	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto 500	6 12	7 4
Ditto ditto 1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, TWO SIX-OARED BOATS, with MASTS, SAILS, and other equipments, complete ; also an EIGHT-OARED BOAT, the same as above, with prices.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1871.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool	9	0
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts	60	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,, Ove.land Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	20	0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk & Wool SleepingSuits	20	0
BADHAM'S	,, All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	,, IndianSuits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	25	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry [illegible] distributed. These Trusses can be placed 9 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and estimates apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsheets, Circulars and Musical Programmes, Cards of all description, and Memorandum and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates for [illegible] on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselve as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN & PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be HELD at our Offices, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July 1871, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following and such other business as may be brought forward :—

To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1871.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring.

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.;
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 30th June 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 9,600 BRAKE BLOCKS of various sizes, to be cut out of best Rangoon or Maulmein Teak Timber, the whole to be delivered within six months from the date of acceptance of Tender. Sketches of the Blocks, price Half Rupee, with the numbers required of each, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the price for each description delivered at the Stores, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July next.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract for the due fulfilment of the same and to find security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total value.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 26th June 1871.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it to their advantage to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.
Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.
Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jafer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawal Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, to and fro for following—

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Cusson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Streets 30 Cornhill

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

HATS! HATS!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay and Port Canning shares at quoted rates. Other shares remain firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	622½
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1035
15,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	369 nl.
60,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	103
19,000	250	all	12 dv.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	10.15.	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	12.10.0	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	19.15.1	do.	Do. New shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	2,000	all	Rs 7½	Colaba Land Co.	1,700
5,000	100	all		Byrce Land & Fire Co. Ld	159
75	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	935
4,000	1,000	1,458	Nil	Fort Canning	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,500	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,725
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45	Bombay United	970
1600	450	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,625
750	2,000	all	75	Great Eastern	2,715
2,500	1,000	all	140	Manockji Petit's	1,040
800	2,500	all	350	Oriental	2,625
680	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,250

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	9,000	2,850	22 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,400	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
250	2,500	250	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	300
150	12,000	14,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	1,200	do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,575
100	1,000	all	60	Do. New	990
300	1,500	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,000
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,000
150	4,000	all	400	Fort Press Co.	10,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,070
200	5,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
350	5,000	1,400	70 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,500	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,150
2,000	400	350	35 p.a.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
120	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
154	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,000	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	875
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics Bldg Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 p.a.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	10 p.a.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 p.a.	Vegas Patent Slip Co.	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Bankers	3 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	90 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	90 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	"	10-12
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	220
Five-Franc Pieces	"	203
Bar Silver	"	111
Gold Leaf	"	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	"	17-2
Australian Gold	"	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 3 per cent. (at 50c.) of 1871	52

CALCUTTA.—6TH JULY, 1871.

The market for Government Securities continues steady; the following transactions were reported:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99-0, 99-1, 99-2, or 1-0 to 0-14 discount.

Some 5 per cents at 1256-57, at Rs. 205-10

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1866, sold at Rs. 111-6.

In shares the following transactions were reported:—

The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1871, or 8 per cent per annum. Shares sold at Rs. 1,435.

Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares at Rs. 150, exclusive of the dividend.

Howrah Docking Co's shares at Rs. 195.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 10.

Gunning, Assistant Surgeon, The Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Shahjehanpore.

L'Estrange, Assistant Surgeon 17th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

Watling, Lieutenant, 23rd N. I., for examination, from Poona.

Jacob, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Giraud, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Montgomery, Lieutenant, Paymaster Deolalee Depot, on sick certificate, from Deolalee.

Ferguson, Lieutenant, Deolalee Depot, on leave, from Deolalee.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.

Cooper, Surgeon, 5th Regiment M. N. I., on private affairs, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 10.

Johnston, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment M. N. I., to rejoin, to Hosungabad.

Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.

Gubbins, Captain, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 8th July 1871.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Captain G. F. Blowers, Staff Corps, 16th June 1871.

Captain F. P. Worthy, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 29th June 1871.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters, the following transfer is ordered:—

Surgeon C. C. Dempster, from 25th to 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The following arrangements in the Sind Frontier Field Force are confirmed:—

3rd Regiment Sind Horse—Captain Reynolds officiated as Commandant, Lieutenant Coulson as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, and Lieutenant McNeill as 2nd Squadron Officer, the two latter in addition to their respective duties, from the 3rd June 1871, both days inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. T. Mayhew (*No. 3 Battery* 6th Brigade) to remain at Bombay for 30 days, from the 4th instant on medical certificate.

Quartermaster H. Nelson, 9th Brigade, to England, overland from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot—Captain St. J. E. Daubeny, to England, from date of embarkation for 15 months, on private affairs.

83d Foot—Lieutenant the Honourable E. F. Gifford, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Major F. C. Hill, 56th Foot.
Lieut. G. W. Wood, do.
Lieut. W. F. H. Jones, do.
Lieut. F. T. C. DuVernet, do.
Ensign E. R. Kenny, do.
Ensign F. F. S. Stockes, do.

The undermentioned men employed in the Ordnance Department, are promoted to Sergeants under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of 1862 with effect from the 16th June 1871.

Corporal J. Clinch, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.
Corporal B. Smith, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

SHIPPING.

FREIGHT REPORT—10TH JULY.

		No ship loading.
Bombay	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Opium	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Rice Candle	£1 5s. 0d.
	Do.	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2240 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3-0-0 to 4-0-0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Asia (s)	McCallum	Calcutta, June 13.
	Scotland	Da. lor	Greenock, Feb. 21.

MADRAS.

July	ARRIVAL.		
7	Indus	...	Pondicherry.
July	DEPARTURES.		
7	Paul Mazie	...	Bordeaux.
	John Ritson	...	West Indies.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	July 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	" 15	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 22	11 A.M.	...
China	" 19	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Aug 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	July 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the ANNUAL REPAIRS of LOCAL FUND ROADS of this DISTRICT will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, Tanna, up to 4 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, the 19th, after which no Tenders will be accepted.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.
Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 10th July 1871.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription ..... Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HEARN—LIDDIARD—July 6th, at All Saints, Secundrabad, by the Rev. A. T. Bartlett, Chaplain, Trimulgherry, Risley Verney Hearn, Government Solicitor, Bombay, to Edith Frederica, youngest daughter of William Liddiard, Esq., of 99 Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, London.—No cards.

DEATH.

BASON—June 22nd, at Calcutta, of typhoid fever, Helena Beatrice, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Bason, aged 14 years, 10 months, and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1871.

THE farewell proclamation of the Comte de Chambord to the French people may be regarded as the natural consequence of the victory gained by M. Thiers in the complementary elections to the National Assembly. Before these elections took place the Monarchical party in the Assembly was by far the strongest, counting fully 200 adherents. The Republican Left were only about 100 in number; and the Centre, or Féray party, destined to be absorbed hereafter by either the Right or the Left, but for the time having no other creed than that the best thing France can do is to keep M. Thiers in office, was just numerous enough to be able, by effecting a junction with the Left, to outvote the Monarchists in a critical division. With such an Assembly, the French Government could never have felt itself safe; for the winning over of only a few members of the Centre might have sufficed at any moment to bring about a restoration of the Bourbons. But there were 112 vacant seats in the Assembly to be filled; and the telegraph informs us that only one-tenth of the successful candidates for these seats are Conservatives, the majority being Republicans who, while distrusting M. Thiers, yet see in the maintenance of the existing Government the only chance for the ultimate triumph of their political principles in France. The Left now, therefore, will be nearly as strong numerically as the Monarchists; and, reinforced by the Centre, it will be able to put a stop to any attempts at reaction. The Comte de Chambord evidently accepts the results of these elections as fatal to hopes which a month ago seemed to be well-founded; and, more honest than the Orleanist princes, who make believe that they can be at once loyal citizens of the Republic and pretenders to the throne of France, he takes a sad but dignified leave of the nation which will not receive him as its King. In justice to M. Thiers, the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville ought to follow the example of the head of the house of Bourbon. Their presence in Paris can only be a source of embarrassment to M. Thiers; and, though the Assembly does not proscribe them, their opportunity of grasping supreme power in the country is gone. The Chief of the Executive Government need not, however, fear any active plotting by the Orleanists; it is the Bonapartists who are always conspirators.

The letters from Paris in the latest English papers speak of the Imperialists as steadily gaining ground in the army and the country. The Government of M. Thiers, it is seen, can only be provisional; its existence depends on the personal qualities of its chief, who is himself an old man. In a year or two, when all the dirty work has been done, and the marks of recent calamities have been effaced, it will be necessary to find a successor to M. Thiers, and by that time the people will probably have become reconciled to the Napoleons. Such, it is said, are the calculations of well-known Imperialists leaders—M. Rouher, M. Haussmann, Baron Jerome David, and M. de la Guerronière—who had offered themselves as candidates for the Assembly, and who, if successful, would soon become the nucleus of a powerful parliamentary party. Unfortunately, the telegram mentions no names of elected candidates, so that we cannot judge what are the present prospects of the Imperialists. But, whatever the future may bring forth, it seems clear that no violent attempt will be made for some time to come to upset M. Thiers's Government, and that, if the Empire should after all be restored, the restoration will probably be effected by means of a peaceful revolution. The French are for the time tired of fighting, and they only want a Government which will protect their material interests, and let them work and grow rich, instead of quarrelling about political theories. They sorely need peace to enable them to bear the heavy burden of taxation resulting from the expenditure on the Prussian and civil wars. M. Pouyer-Quertier, the Finance Minister, has imposed new taxes estimated to yield £26,090,000, not, as the *Times'* correspondent anticipated, in the letter on "the Finances of France" which we quote this morning, by means of an income-tax. He touches neither personal nor landed property directly, but gets his increased income by new stamp and registration duties, and by taxes on sugar, spirits, wine, beer, coffee, paper, matches, and the raw material and manufactured goods of the silk and other industries of France. The new duty on petroleum oil is estimated to bring in £400,000, and licenses on cabarets will, it is supposed, yield half as much; so that the remaining Communists will find they have henceforth to pay heavily for both their favourite amusements. France will not be a cheap country to live in for some years; but M. Pouyer-Quertier has at least not shrunk from facing the difficulties of the situation. The income he expects to get will suffice to pay interest on all the new debt and to cover all other expenses of the war, so that no provision need be made for paying the balance of the indemnity till the spring of 1874, when it falls due; and the immediate payment of 80 millions will at once set the flourishing provinces of Champagne and French Lorraine free from foreign occupation and relieve the country of the burden of supporting a great army of German troops. A season of unparalleled disasters has, in fact, come to an end; and slowly, but surely, the fortunes of France will now begin to revive.

WE are glad to learn that Lord Napier's Government at Madras is alive to the importance of the acclimatisation of valuable foreign trees in India where such acclimatisation seems possible. A short time ago the Madras Government requested the Secretary of State for India to procure for him a quantity of seeds of various kinds of timber trees from the West Indian Islands; and this requisition will doubtless be promptly complied with, as Lord Kimberly has directed the Governors of Demerara and Honduras to meet Lord Napier's requirements by all means in their power without delay. The acclimatisation of the mahogany tree in the Madras Presidency is the principal object of this requisition, and there appears every reason to hope that the experiment will prove a success. This valuable timber tree, it is well known, grows admirably under conditions of soil and climate obtainable upon the Eastern Coast; and the writer recollects having seen a few years ago at a place called Ankapillay, some thirty miles south of Vizagapatam, two magnificent mahogany trees supposed to be of great age. The trees were situate in a native gentleman's garden, but how they came there we could not discover; probably some Collector of former days, with a taste for botany, had planted the seeds upon one of his *jumabundy* tours; at any rate, and whatever their origin, it was impossible to regard their massive trunks without wishing that the experiment of bye-gone days had been tried upon a far more extended scale than this. But the mahogany tree appears to thrive well in many parts of the Madras Presidency. We have seen the tree in a flourishing condition at Bangalore, and a Madras cotemporary lately informed us that "a large Honduras mahogany tree in the Company's gardens, Mount Road, Madras, has commenced to flower and seed—a fact without a precedent, it is said, in Indian experimental arboriculture." It is certain, then, that the mahogany tree can be acclimatised; the difficulty is the slow growth of the tree, and the time that must elapse for the planter before the timber is fit for felling. Natives love quick returns and handsome profits in their speculations, and, though mahogany plantations may afford them the latter, they may sigh for the former; *ergo*, it is very doubtful if they will generally lend any active support towards the success of Lord Napier's experiment. But the speculation, if we may so call it, is one for a Government to undertake which can boast of a Forest Department. Mahogany wood, as we all know, commands a high price in the market, and the price will probably rise, rather than decrease, in the future, since it is known that the Honduras forests have long been badly managed, and that waste and extravagance have characterised the proceedings of those interested in the Honduras timber trade. The Madras Government, indeed, proposes to plant for the benefit of posterity. But what then? A Government has higher duties to fulfil than can fall to the lot of private speculators, and Lord Napier is only acting up to the duties imposed upon him in seeking to create a timber trade of a novel description for India, whose profits, it is presumed, another generation will enjoy.

We confess we have little patience with those people—and they are numerous—who argue that our business in India is to make hay while the sun shines, and to take no thought of the future. The argument, however selfish, may be to a certain extent presently profitable; still it is unworthy of a great nation, and of one holding India in some sort in trust for those who come after us. Indirectly we suffer also severely through this policy. Observe our Indian stations and cantonments. What miserable, half-ruinous, woe-begone places they usually are in comparison to what they might have been had those who preceded us in their occupation paid some slight attention to their planting and general adornment! In many Indian stations we have roads without shade, compounds that are but ugly wastes, houses dilapidated, and in a chronic state of "rackrentism." And why? Because we are, as Anglo-Indians, unwilling to think of any time but the present, and are contented to live to-day in discomfort rather than that those who come after us should enjoy the fruits of our labour? As in private affairs, so in public. Had the official, whoever he was, who planted the couple of mahogany trees at Ankapillay fifty years ago, extended his experiment throughout the Vizagapatam district, it is quite possible that it had thrived to such a degree that at this date mahogany timber might be a profitable article of export from Vizagapatam, and that even we in India might reap its advantages at this moment in ornamental furniture at present beyond the means of most of us.

Lord Napier of Merchistoun is a Scotchman, and he is probably aware of the shrewd good sense contained in the advice of his countryman to an heir—"Plant trees, Sandy, they'll grow whiles your sleepin." Certainly, the Governor of Madras acts both conscientiously and unselfishly in taking thought of the comfort and prosperity of people who will probably never enjoy the opportunity of thanking him personally for his forethought. We could wish that all public men in India acted as fairly towards the rising generation, but such is not the case. Public men, in too many instances, themselves set the bad example of a selfishness we deplore; a selfishness which every day causes us to regret the shortcomings of those who have gone before us. It is impossible at this date to say how far the acclimatisation of valuable foreign trees might be made, under the auspices of Government, a profitable as well as useful speculation; but, judging from the success which has attended the introduction of the cinchona, coffee, and tea plants into India, we may fairly consider that much more may be done in the same direction with advantage. Lord Napier is sanguine, apparently, that green-heart, logwood, and jabica will thrive and flourish in his presidency; and there seems no reason to doubt that success will attend upon the acclimatisation of other valuable South American and West Indian trees and plants, if the enterprize is properly managed and looked after. Our public gardens in various parts of India can exhibit a goodly show of foreign arboriculture; but what seems needed in this matter is, not exhibition trees and curious exotics, but rather the one and the other practically turned to purposes of public profit and utility.

The Madras Government, in attempting to attain this desideratum, deserves the good wishes of every man in India, European or native, towards its success; nevertheless, the task it has imposed upon itself is one not easy in execution, for the natives are slow to learn, and we Englishmen, we fear, are generally slow to teach. Acclimatisation is as yet only in its infancy at home, and we cannot expect the natives to display much eagerness regarding a science of which they have scarcely any knowledge whatever. Patience and example are requisite to impress upon them the profit and utility of this novelty, and, their ignorance considered, who can teach them the lesson so well as the Governments taking charge of their destinies, and whose interest it is to make the most of their labours upon lands of which the said Governments are practically the landlords in perpetuity?

MR. LUDWIG WIESE, lately a partner of Messrs. Siemssen and Co. of China, has joined the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

IT is probable that Dr. Chalmers, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Allahabad Circle, now in England on leave, will retire from service for good after the expiration of his furlough.

WE ("Indian Daily News") hear that Mr. F. Tucker, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been admitted to annuity of £845, or Rs. 9,120, commencing from the 15th March 1871, and payable in India.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the six months up to 31st June at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the same period of 6 per cent per annum.

MR. W. JOHNSTON has been appointed Inspector-General of Registration in the North-Western Provinces under the Act, but Mr. Elliott Macnaghten will officiate in that office, as Mr. Johnston is at present absent on leave.

IT is said that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on his return from Hazareebaugh, will visit the military station of Berhampore and the Nizamut Buildings of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal at Moorshedabad.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the arrangements made by the Government of India regarding the appointment of seed gardeners to assist in the scheme for improving the cotton grown in the Benares and the Central Provinces.

THE Municipality of Lucknow have done a sensible thing, which is likely to conduce to an improvement in the health of the people. The Health Officer has prepared a list of wells throughout the city which are to be kept solely for drinking purposes.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has, under the power given him by the new Registration Act, exempted from compulsory registration leases which do not exceed five years in duration, when the rent revenue does not exceed fifty rupees.

THE Secretary of State has confirmed the sanction, accorded by the Government of India to the appointment to the Political Agency at Mandalay, in Independent Burmah, of an Assistant Surgeon on the salary for a first class civil medical charge, with a house rent allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

NEXT year an Industrial Exhibition will be held at Moscow in honour of the 200th anniversary of the birthday of Peter the Great. The boat of the great Emperor, which is still kept in a good state of preservation at St. Petersburg, will on this occasion be shown in the naval department of the exhibition. A special carriage is to be built for its conveyance by railway to Moscow.

WE ("Examiner") understand that the Home Government has confirmed the proceedings of the India Government sanctioning an increase to the salary of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and also the appointment of a Deputy Controller in his office, on Rs. 500 a month, with effect from the beginning of the current official year.

A CALCUTTA paper mentions a sharp dodge which has been played off on the book and picture selling firms of Calcutta, which beats London acuteness. A person, deciding for the first time "for a long time" to give a dinner party, and wishing to ornament his bare walls, ordered a number of pictures "on inspection" from three of the leading houses in the city, and the day after the party returned the whole without having bought any!

THE "Sharanpore Gazette" gives details of the fire at Roorkee some time ago. A magazine in the workshops containing Rs. 15,000 worth of charcoal took fire, and in spite of the efforts of the soldiers and students to extinguish it, the whole of the magazine was destroyed, the loss being estimated at Rs. 35,000. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown, but a committee of twenty five Europeans and native officers has been appointed to try to discover the cause.

IT is stated by a Kurrachee paper that Colonel Phayre, C.B., the Political Superintendent on the Frontier of Upper Sind, will take advantage of the three months' privilege leave recently granted him, about the 15th proximo. It was expected that the command of the frontier would have devolved on Colonel Loch, but as that officer had been compelled to obtain a furlough to Europe, owing to ill health, we are told that Colonel Mainwaring, the next senior officer, will act during Colonel Phayre's absence.

WE ("Indian Daily News") understand that by arrangements recently made in the Pay Department, the stations of Pertabghur and Sultanpore, in Oudh, have been transferred to the Presidency Circle of native military pensions. The Deputy Paymaster of the Presidency Circle will now have to visit those stations half-yearly in order to make the usual payments of native pensions, in addition to those which formerly comprised his Circle. This arrangement will add about 200 pensioners more to the general list of this Circle, which would now contain about 1,200. In the Allahabad Circle, there are, we believe about 1,500 native military pensioners.

MORE disputes between the Hindus and Mussulmans at Umritsur. A Mahomedan while purchasing some sweetmeat from a Hindu confectioner had a dispute with him, and threw the sweetmeat, which he had touched, back into the shop-keeper's tray. A mixed crowd of Hindus and Mussulmans collected, and a struggle took place. The magistrate of the district referred the case to the honorary magistrates of the city for decision, who sentenced fourteen Hindus to imprisonment and fine. The correspondent of the "Oudh Akhbar," in giving particulars of the affiray, considers the decision to be a partial one, and states that it has encouraged the Mussulmans to tyrannise over the Hindus and insult them.

THE RANEE OF BARODA.

WE learn that the daughter of the Ranee of the late Gaekwar of Baroda died a few hours after her birth.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 8th July, compared with the statement issued on the 1st July:—

LIABILITIES.	1st July.	8th July.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... " 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	122,87,096	178,38,259
Do. do. do. at Branches	79,54,560	81,82,201
Other Deposits	142,61,942	137,56,945
Post Bills	32,445	30,838
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,92,459	4,78,200
Rs.	434,93,502	467,01,540
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,85,432	84,35,297
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	23,14,834	23,62,343
Loans, on Security of do. do.	44,64,224	36,62,088
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,329	4,5 5
Bills Discounted	104,8 ,962	97,67,113
Stamps	6,723	6,287
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,89,457		
Amount applied in reduction " 40,000	4,49,457	4,49,457
Bullion	4,36,528	5,12,044
Cash Balances with Correspondents	13,83,794	18,92,057
Cash and Currency Notes	210,84,419	193,00,348
Rs.	484,93,502	467,01,540

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long.; 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

8th July.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·624 in.
Temperature of the Air	82·2 "
Wet bulb Thermometer	77·3 "
Dew Point	75·5 "
Relative Humidity of Air	·804 "
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole Sky clouded=8)	7·6 "
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	86·4
Minimum do. do.	77·4
Gen. Direction of Wind—W, WSW, WSW.	
Movement of 24 hours	529
	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0 69
Registered between 1st January and 26th July 1871	14 42
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 9th July	15 11

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 8TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅜d.

THE DURBAR AT POONA.

A TELEGRAM from our special correspondent at Poona informs us that the durbar held by His Excellency the Governor yesterday afternoon in the new Council Hall for the reception of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, G.C.S.I., was a brilliant display. The durbar was held at six o'clock, and was numerously attended by officers, Government officials, and private gentlemen, and the galleries of the beautiful hall were crowded with ladies. The Maharajah wore the decoration of the Star of India, splendid jewels, and a magnificent gold mounted sword.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

OUR *Overland Summary* to-day contains a full report of the proceedings of the Bench of Justices at the meetings held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

A friend to truth and of a soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear,
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end.
POPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The future reform of this Municipality, and the policy of the Justices, having been finally determined upon during the recent meetings of the Bench, so far as they are concerned, there is time now between this and the action of Government for setting at rest two or three most important points which have arisen out of the recent discussions, and on which there are several parties concerned who must be exceedingly anxious to give explanations.

As some of these questions were more or less of a personal character, they could not, of course, have been discussed during the late meetings of the Bench, and therefore a special meeting should be immediately called to afford an opportunity to give full and complete satisfaction. This meeting is desirable, quite as much in the interests of the various officers of the Municipality, including, of course, the Commissioner, as for the satisfaction of the Justices and the ratepayers. The questions requiring explanation are as follows.

First, as to the renting of the new Municipal offices by the Commissioner for ten years at a total cost of upwards of 3 lacs of rupees to the rate-payers. Mr. Justice Connon in his speech the other day stated very clearly what would happen if either he or any civil or military servant of the Government were to take upon themselves the expenditure of a much more moderate sum without previous sanction; besides, the commonest prudence and courtesy might have suggested to the Municipal Commissioner the propriety of submitting so important a matter to the Bench. It was not a mere contingent expense or in any way emergent, and the Commissioner, surely, was not justified in entering upon any such bargain without special sanction, extending, as it probably will, far beyond the period for which he holds his appointment.

The next point is one for the Comptroller of the Municipal Accounts, regarding the debt of one lac of rupees said to be due to the Gas Company. This statement was put forward by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, and no doubt he had good grounds for his statement, though it seems almost incredible.

Next is a question for the Municipal Engineer as to the unauthorised expenditure of close upon one lac of rupees upon the Vehar dams. Also, as to the way in which the work has been done, and particularly as to the form of contract adopted, or if, in the absence of any contract whatever, the contractor has not been allowed to carry on the work *departmentally*, adding *ten* per cent. to his bills for supervision, when an ordinary overseer on Rs. 200 or 300 per month would have done the work as well.

And last, not least, as to that statement of Mr. Justice Maxwell's, declaring the Municipality to be actually and truly bankrupt. He stated this in a very few brief sentences and in all sober seriousness, and the *sensation* at the meeting was most marked when he sat down. Mr. Maxwell, as the active member of a leading commercial firm, has always distinguished himself by his attention to Municipal and other matters affecting Bombay, and he is the last man to have made such a public statement if he was not first well assured of the accuracy of what he said; and both the Municipal Commissioner and the Comptroller of Accounts must be most anxious to set matters right if he was wrong. If right, then the affairs of the Bombay Municipality are indeed in a pretty pickle.

If the Municipal Commissioner is not above taking advice from an old acquaintance who has watched his career for some years always with interest, though sometimes with sorrow, but never with angry hostility, he would do well not to emulate Mr. Grant Duff in his intemperate spe

SUIT BY THE DEWAN TO H. H. THE GAEKWAR.

Mr. Gopalrao Mirail, Dewan to H. H. Mulharao, sued last week in the Small Cause Court, before Judge O'Leary, Bhogilall Choonecilal, a Hindoo merchant, to recover Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a hoondee drawn by defendant upon his agent at Baroda. On the hoondee being presented to the latter he made an endorsement to that effect upon it, but upon the amount being demanded he declined to pay it. His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH JUNE.)

Nasick Collectorate.—The fall of rain was slight during the fortnight, and the sowing operations were still in progress. The state of public health was generally good. A few stray cases of cholera were reported from the Dindoree, Sinnur, and Egutpoora talooks, and the Peint State.

[redacted]onuggur Collectorate.—Sowing operations [redacted]elayed for want of rain. The state of public health was good. Slight cholera prevailed in four or five villages of the Kopergaum talooka. The disease called "khoorkoth" was reported among cattle in the Jhumkheir talooka.

Tanna Collectorate.—The rain-fall during the fortnight under report was slight. Sowing operations have consequently been greatly retarded, and likewise prevented sowing of seed in fields previously prepared. The public health was reported to be good. Cattle disease prevailed slightly at Karanja petta, talooka Panwell.

Colaba Collectorate.—Want of rain during the latter part of the fortnight under report was complained of throughout the collectorate, except in the talooka of Mhar, and transplanting operations were almost at a stand-still. In Alibag talooka the crops have suffered considerably. Locusts have made their appearance in five villages of Mhar talooka and destroyed the crops. In Nagotana the crops have suffered from another sort of insect. The state of public health was good.

Poona Collectorate.—There was a good fall of rain in Mawul talooka and petta Moolery under Haveilly, considerable in Joonere talooka and petta Ambegaon under Kheir; and slight in Haveilly, Bheemthurry, and Kheir talooka. There was no rain at all in Seeroor, Indapoor, and Poorundhur talookas during the fortnight under report. Rice and naglee crops in Mawul talooka and petta Moolsee under Haveilly were in good condition. Sowing operations were in progress in Joonere and Poorundhur talookas. Sowing operations have been stopped in Indapore talooka owing to the absence of rain. The crops such as jowaree, moog, bajree, &c., in talooka Bheemthurry were withering away owing to want of sufficient rain. The health both of men and cattle was good throughout the collectorate, with exception of Bheemthurry and Seeroor talookas, where fever and ague prevailed.

DEATH FROM A BEATING.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Fourth Marine Lane concerning the death of a Portuguese man, name unknown, who is supposed to have died from a severe beating. Deceased was a free passenger brought up by the Asia, which arrived here from Calicut on Saturday.

James Pearman said—I am a proof-reader, at present unemployed, and live at Colaba. Yesterday at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as I was passing down First Marine Lane, two Mussulmans, whom I recognize as now present, and who say their names are Hajee Shaik Essoo and Meeah Syed Esmail, ran past me up the road. I saw them catch hold of the deceased, who was walking away from them. An altercation ensued. The Mussulmans said that the deceased had accused them of being robbers. The deceased denied the accusation. Hajee Shaik Essoo caught hold of the deceased by the left hand and pushed him against the wall, when Meeya Syed Esmail struck him with his clenched fist. He struck the deceased about half-a-dozen blows over the lower part of the body. The deceased held up his hands, but did not strike one blow in return. A Parsee came up and separated them, and the Mussulmans went one way and the deceased the other. He walked quietly away. There was a small Portuguese boy in company with the deceased, and they both went away together. Hajee Shaik Essoo did not strike the deceased. He held the deceased's hands whilst Meeah Syed Esmail beat him.

The inquiry has been adjourned till this day.

A TRIP ON THE G. I. P. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Business taking me for the first time from the capital of the Central Provinces into the Berar country, I give you a slight account of my trip by the G. I. P. Railway.

Starting from the Nagpore terminus at 10 A.M. we steam away across a vast monotonous plain interspersed with numerous petty rivulets and muddy ditches, with nothing to be seen by the way except now and again a herd of bullocks and buffaloes grazing, often in close proximity to the outer wire fencing of the line, but who scamper away with elongated necks and raised tails as they hear the rush of the passing train, doubtless imagining it to be some hard-breathing, bellicose monster bent on the destruction of the bovine species. On we pass by the petty station-houses of Boree and Pownar, Scindee, and some others, each one exactly like the other, with its lean policemen, big-turbanned Poonah Brahmin clerks, and shabby Mahomedan postmen, all seemingly more or less stagnant on account of the little work now done on this line, since the Bombay communication with Upper India has changed its old route through Nagpore. At Wurdah a little more busy life is perceptible in connection with the Cotton Department. Here may be seen long strings of cotton wagons loaded and being loaded, the bustle of weighing and packing, while the huge cotton press is squeezing the soft produce to its lowest capability of endurance, and the departure of the trains with these bales of compressed cotton; ultimately to be returned to the land of its growth in a wonderfully-altered shape, and to the astonishment of such of the humble growers of the *Kappas* as may have the opportunity of contemplating the merits of Horrock's long cloth, superfine shirting, inimitable West-end collars, and such like, to the manufacture of which their fields have contributed.

Leaving the Wurdah cotton store-yard we pass on, catching a glimpse of the neat little civil station with the imposing Cutcherry of the Deputy Commissioner, and the little zinc-roofed Church and school, then through country a little more wooded, bounded by pleasant green hills and with thick, low brushwood up the slopes, where good hare, partridge, and deer shooting might be expected, and where Bruin not unlikely holds his court. Now again may be seen miles of black fields undergoing the furrows of the plough, and it is indeed an impressive sight to observe the close proximity of the two extremes of civilization. The simple Eastern husbandman with his yoke of oxen and wooden plough, the same rude implement that his forefathers used before the Deluge, slowly and simply labouring along, while within a few yards of him rushes past the latest triumph of scientific skill at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and above his head the long wire (of which he wonders to himself what the use may be) is flashing past strange tidings of the falls of wonderful cities he has never dreamt of, and the crash of mighty nations of whose eminence in the heights of civilization he has never heard, and as to whose ultimate fate he is as utterly unconcerned. Away past we go: before small stations, more Poona Brahmins, more bondescript policemen, and we near the larger station of Budnaira. This station boasts, among other improvements, of a refreshment room kept by a few Goa speculators. This is certainly welcome after a hot continuous ride of six hours, though the *agrémens* may be said to be counterbalanced by the rather high rates and the dirty appearance of the waiters. From this station a small branch line of a few miles long runs into Oomrawutee, a large native city, once the emporium of the trade of Central India, and still a considerable mercantile city. Leaving Budnaira after a fifteen minutes rest we start at 4 P.M., and with but a couple of small stations between, and with much the same aspect of country, ranges of small rounded hills, low woods, black fields under plough with the white cattle in strong relief, we arrive at Akolah. All down the whole line up to this station seems to be kept in splendid order, under the able management of Messrs. Reid and Mitchell, the contractors for its maintenance.

Akolah is the head quarters of West Berar. Here the Commissioner of the province has his office. It may, on the whole, be said to be a pretty station, though rather straggling. There is here a long range of newly-built barracks remaining unoccupied, similar to those at Jubbulpore. It would seem to have been the original intention of Government to have located European troops in them, but this intention being changed, they remain, along with similar structures elsewhere, a monument to the foresight of some of our able administrators, whose orders and forecastings, unlike the laws of the Medes and Persians, alter very often. And here, as I concluded my trip, I close this scrawl.—Yours truly,

Akolah, 7th July. G. F. B.

SONNET.

TO THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

Champion of Freedom's trampled rights, all-hail!
May worth like thine o'er sordid minds prevail!
Friend of the poor and guardian of the oppressed,
Good Forbes, thy name for ever shall be blest;
Glory to thee each grateful tongue shall sing,
And every age shall with thy praises ring.
Let Crawford curse, let Knight in fustian rail,
Let vanquished Tyr'nny raise a growling wail;
Enough for thee—the public is thy friend,
That Connon, Bengalee, and Payne, commend.

Ye drowsy sons of Hindustan, awake!
And from your eyes the sleep of ages shake!
Too long have ye succumbed to servile chains,
Too long endured Oppression's galling pains.
May men like Forbes, endowed with freeborn fire,
The Indian youth with Liberty inspire!
Then shall blind Servitude be chased away
And halcyon days of peace bear sovereign sway!

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

Bombay, 10th July 1871.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 5TH JULY.

A great deal has been written and said lately about the prospects of Kurrachee—present and future—and were one to give credence to all that has been advanced in disparagement of our city, why, it must dwindle down to its normal status ere long, if it do not entirely become "a thing of the past," in a commercial point of view. But why wilt thou die, O capital of Sind? Shall no hand be stretched out to avert the impending danger, and thus save thee from sinking into oblivion, and disappointing the bright and glowing anticipations once formed of thy future? As far as I can see, no apprehensions need be encouraged of such an untoward event occurring. That commerce of late has been dull, remarkably so, no one can deny. But the tide *must* turn, and that before long, or even Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and in fact every port in India must share the same doom that has been predicted for Kurrachee. And why? For the very simple and cogent reason that *all* have participated in the recent general stagnation of trade. It then seems hard, very hard, why Kurrachee alone should be singled out as the one and only port that has suffered irrevocably; that Kurrachee alone should become a forlorn hope to the exclusion of other cities which have been placed in a similar position. Yet such is the manner in which she has been dealt by even at the hands of her own press; such is the attitude her own children have assumed towards her! It is an old saying, but nevertheless a true one, "That it is cowardly to trample on a fallen man," but this is virtually what the local press is doing to the reputation of Kurrachee. Times out of number have the public been inflicted with the story of her woes, her failing wealth, her failing trade, and, in short, her failing all-in-all; and yet, were any one to take the trouble of sifting what is urged in depreciation of the place, they would arrive at the same conclusion as I have done, viz., that the gigantic difficulties and sundry impediments to the progress of the port, enumerated by the local journals, are only *ideal*, the melancholy madness of a diseased imagination. Wherefore should Kurrachee lose what she has already achieved? and wherefore should she remain stationary? Bombay, it may perhaps be said, has diverted the stream of wealth that formerly found an outlet in our port. But this is an erroneous impression. Bombay has indeed had a share, but, considering the present times, there is no perceptible diminution in the arrivals from the North. Kurrachee is essentially the outlet for the Punjab and the North: to those districts alone must we look for the maintenance of her export market (as at present the indigenous productions of Sind are too insignificant to make Kurrachee independent of them), and those districts will seek Kurrachee *exclusively* for shipment of their produce, when the means of through conveyance, as contemplated by the formation of the missing link, are complete. It must be so, for ours! being the shortest and most expeditious route will necessarily monopolize the exportation of the northern produce, and thus take the wind completely out of our rival's sails. But I have made a mistake here. I perceive I have fallen into the general blunder of signalizing the capital of Western India as the rival of Kurrachee! Whatever might be the commercial prospects of our town, whatever wealth she may amass in forming an outlet for the trade of the North, the idea of a comparison being ever drawn between her and Bombay is simply ridiculous, it is a delusion which I would advise any one who has conceived it to dispel at once. Kurrachee may become *independent* of Bombay when she establishes a direct steam communication with the West, but to think that Bombay will ever look upon her with a jealous eye is manifestly absurd, and forms upon one the conviction that some people in advocating her cause have *widely magnified* her prospects, to say the least. Anent the subject of direct steam communication, it is gratifying to find that a decided move has at length been made towards the consummation of a project so devoutly to be wished for. Messrs. Grey, Dawes, & Co.'s steamer Ispahan, 1,200 tons register, leaves this on the 15th instant for London. Her freight bill is exceedingly encouraging, for she leaves with a full cargo. The same owners contemplate supplementing the Ispahan with another steamer to run about the same time next month, and, if she does as well as her predecessors, sanguine hopes are entertained that the communication will be continued. Added to this, our trade with China is now direct, and not through Bombay as heretofore. Although this has been effected only within the last few months, several vessels chartered from Bombay have conveyed large cargoes of cotton from Kurrachee to Hongkong. Surely all this is not significant of a state of chronic decline? If it means anything at all, it means that, despite the unfavourable times, we are making efforts to advance in the commercial scale. Moreover, it has been whispered that Government has accorded its sanction to a European firm in Kurrachee making shipments of opium direct from Sind to the Chinese ports. This will considerably augment the value of our exports, and, if a proper fiscal system be adopted, no apprehensions need be entertained as to the success of the enterprize. Let it not be said that that Kurrachee is retrograding, and that, like the paradoxical shell-fish, for every step forward she is making two backwards. Even *if* there were room for such fears to exist, let not her own press, to which source the infant port looks for encouragement and assistance, publish to the world her equivocal position, but rather let it follow the Napoleonic axiom, and slow our dirty linen to be washed at home. It has become too much the fashion of late for the local press to expend all its energies in decrying Kurrachee as much as possible; the slightest thing is greedily seized and distorted into such hideous shapes, that who can tell what false impressions have been created thereby in the outer world? The object in view for always presenting the darkest side of our affairs to the public is best known to the writers themselves; but I certainly think these journals do not consult their own interests, and, what is infinitely more important, the interests of an infant province, when they proclaim to the four winds that Kurrachee is at its last gasp; that it is only capable of one more effort, like the flickering of a lamp ere it extinguishes itself, and then naught is left but for it to die! To many, of course, who know the position of Kurrachee these evil forebdings read like a joke, and do not disturb their equanimity in the least; but then, again, there are others far away from the scene of action, and it is in the minds of these that such unfounded statements are calculated to excite false and unfavourable impressions. At bet it must be conceded that the policy of the press is a bad one, for while it can do *no good* to any, it is likely to do harm to the whole province. The resources of Sind are yet far from being developed; thousands of square miles of land still remain barren and uncultivated, and when a regular system of canals is introduced, and the extensive tracts of country now unproductive are brought under cultivation there appears to be no reason why we should not rope to become one of the rich districts of the golden Eet. It is true that time and money are required to achieve this great end, but this does not render it hopeless for such a happy result to be attained. When the Grave Railway was first mooted, the idea excited universal ridicule, the prevalent opinion being that the atmospheric pressure would have baffled all steam power. Yet what has been the result? When a steamer was talked of as crossing the deep Atlantic, even a man of Lord Brougham's intelect laughed at the insanity of the notion," as he termed it! Yet what has been the result? Later still, if we look at the gigantic work of the Suez Canal, we cannot help thinking that had such a proposal been made a quarter of century ago as to cut a canal through the isthmus of Suez, and in which in the space of time as the work has occupied, the individual who may have offered the suggestion would have been looked upon as *non compos mentis*! Yet the work has been successfully carried to an issue. What is then is the limited scheme of interesting by a network of canals, that it should be eyed as "the Royals" and the officers of the East India Company's armies. The insinuation is as insurmountable difficulty? Considering the means at our disposal, the work truly is one of magnitude. But we may safely rest assured that Government is not for ever intending to adhere to its present policy, that every district should pay for its own improvements, and that no terminable loans shall be raised to effect such improvements. The policy is too suicidal to be followed, and when the error is discovered we may look for a change. Till then let us not despise what we have, but try and make the best out of it.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Scotland, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Taylor, arrived on the 9th instant from Greenock with a cargo of 1,635 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, & Co.

The s. s. Asia, 1,073 tons, Captain D. McCallum, arrived on Sunday last from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Mr Cole, and thirty-five deck passengers.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE LUSHAIS.

(*Englishman*, July 8.)

Several plans have been submitted for a Lushai expedition next year, and the Government of India has now decided upon adopting, with some modifications, the original one of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Napier's scheme, as at first put forward, involved an expenditure of £100,000. This sum has now been reduced by a skilful rearrangement, and without impairing the military efficiency of the expedition. Most of the coolies will be obtained from the Santhal country, and besides the well-merited punishment of the raiders, next cold season's campaign will probably leave behind it a considerably-increased population of labourers in Cachar and Sylhet. Major Macdonald will have an important share in the operations, and Mr. Edgar's knowledge and experience will be utilised to the utmost.

"PENDENNIS" ON THE LATE MILITARY SQUABBLE AT POONA.

(*Englishman*, July 8.)

It appears that the good people of Bombay have been lately much troubled in mind regarding the conduct of their Commander-in-Chief on a certain fieldday, when he presumed to place a junior officer in command of a brigade—while a senior was present on parade. This, I learn, was most wrong and illogal upon His Excellency's part, and I also learn that the inhabitants of Bombay sympathise very much with the slighted colonel. I had no idea that the inhabitants of Bombay took such a profound interest in military matters, as it appears from this that they do; and it must be highly gratifying to disappointed soldiers to know that in their sorrows they have the sympathies of such a population to fall back upon. Those who knew Sir Augustus Spencer in the Crimea when he commanded the 44th Regiment knew a soldier and a gentleman—one who would neither brook nor give offence. His determined stand against the bullying of Sir William Eyre, who commanded the 4th Division, may not be forgotten by some who were serving then on the Left Attack of Sebastopol, and the character that Colonel Spencer there earned was that of being a brave chivalrous soldier—jealous of a soldier's honour—and quick to resent any slight upon it, but the last man to wound the feelings of others. It would appear, however, that the boast so often quoted by Englishmen, that *non mutant animum qui trans mare currunt*, is not true with regard to Englishmen who go to Bombay. If I am to believe what some of the newspapers say—and when is a newspaper ever to be disbelieved?—Sir Augustus Spencer has considerably changed his nature, and has apparently taken a leaf out of his late chief Sir William Eyre's book in the art of bullying colonels. The head and front of Sir Augustus Spencer's offence appears to be that on a certain field-day he ordered a certain colonel to take command of a brigade when another certain colonel who was senior, was present. The colonel passed over for this high honour, it is said, left the parade in high dudgeon, and was received at once into the sympathetic arms of the Bombay public, who have been hugging him with as much earnestness as if he were one of their own municipal grievances. A writer in one of the newspapers in this presidency, who ought to know better, has echoed the lamentations of his Bombay brethren, and has written a long article to show that Sir Augustus Spencer's conduct was illegal, unjustifiable, harsh and cruel, and contrary to the Articles of War and Her Majesty's Regulations. This has certainly amused me not a little, and it is what has tempted me to write to you to-day. To say that the general in command of a parade has not a perfect right to order any one whom he likes to command a regiment or brigade is the delightful old womanish theory of the inviolability of seniority which has got an English regiment into more than one scrape in times past in the hour of action. But it is a theory luckily not always acted upon. I remember being present in the trenches before Sebastopol one day, when the Russians were giving it to us "hot and strong." A company of a certain regiment got into a direct line of fire of the enemy, who had managed to enfilade that portion of the ditch, and the men were falling fast from the well-pitched shot and shells which came amongst them. The captain of the company for reasons best known to himself got more confused as the havoc got worse. Sir Colin Campbell had come up in the meantime, and seeing the state of affairs, roared out to the lieutenant to take command of the company, and get the men under cover. The young man hesitated, as his captain was a man of many summers, and he felt even under fire the delicacy of his position; but Sir Colin did not understand any delicacy in such a matter, so he yelled to the subaltern that if he could not retire the men to tell a sergeant to do it. The lieutenant at once gave the necessary orders for the men to go under cover, and took command of the company over his captain. The latter was very ferocious of course, and talked a great deal of appealing to the Commander-in-Chief, and throwing up his commission if he did not get redress—but he found very little sympathy—he had not a Bombay public—and he did nothing—beyond a little harmless boasting of what he *said he had said* to Sir Colin afterwards in private. We all, however, knew exactly the value of such a boast, and the general opinion in the camp was that Sir Colin acted perfectly right. This same captain, in the mutiny, having been ordered to capture with two companies a couple of guns which were doing much execution, showed a similar hesitation, and his second in command at once stepped forward, gave the orders, and was rewarded with the Victoria Cross. I heard at the battle of the Alma, when the deployment under fire commenced, a fine specimen of the elderly female commander give a wrong order to his regiment, and a private soldier shouted out the correct words of command to the men. The colonels of the army who heard the story did not consider themselves insulted by the private's conduct, but they ought to have been so according to some of the scribes who have written against General Spencer. But if there is a place where a general can order whom he like to command, surely it is a drill or instruction parade ground. What would the indignant writers have said had they witnessed such a scene as has occurred more than once at Portsmouth under Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence, when that amiable and soft spoken nobleman was drilling his division? His Lordship had a peculiar, if inelegant, expression, which he was in the habit of using to commanding officers to explain to them, that, in his opinion, they were going wrong in a manœuvre. "You're bitching it," was the gentlemanly remark in question. On a certain day a gallant corps, of whose deeds of valour Hibernia is justly proud, was drilling under the lynx-eyes of his Lordship—the colonel was nervous under his Lordship's gaze, and his few and slender ideas were becoming rapidly coagulated under his heavy shako—"You're going to 'bitch,' Colonel—keep your horse's tail out of the mouth of your Grenadiers, Sir—you're 'bitching' it, I tell you —and" (as the colonel completed the manœuvre) "by ——, you've bitched it." Driven almost to madness, the wretched colonel attempted to expostulate, and to assure his Lordship that he had taken up his correct position. I shall not repeat the words his Lordship used in reply, but he followed it by calling out to a certain paymaster (a well-known drill in his day) who was standing by in plain clothes, to take the regiment in hand and manœuvre it, which he did, the colonel falling in, not falling out, from the parade, as Colonel MacLeod was allowed to do by General Spencer. Of course, I shall be told that the colonel was unmindful of his own dignity—and that of all the colonels in the army he ought to have thrown away his sword—as Ensign Gilbert did—or flung his shako into Lord Frederick's face, neither of which he did do, but he went home after parade, and was mean-spirited enough to sit at dinner with his Lordship at mess that evening, and talk and drink claret with him as if nothing revolting to his feelings had occurred. I don't say Lord Frederick's action was courious or justifiable, but it was like that he had a perfect right to order any officer to drill the regiment under him, though doubts were expressed as to the propriety to the officer so ordered being in plain clothes.

Of course, I am writing again of those wicked old days before the army was governed by civilians, and before editors considered themselves Von Moltkes perfectly competent to command the largest or smallest force, with the garnish of a goose-quill in the editorial cap or sanctum.

One of the Bombay journals attempts to make capital out of the incident it comments upon, by hinting that Sir Augustus Spencer desires to stir up the old jealousies of the past, and that did perhaps at one time exist between the "Royals" and the officers of the East India Company's armies. The insinuation is as unfounded as it is discreditable to General Spencer as it is discreditable to the journal that makes it. There is, I know, a very much discontented few a desire to revive those old bitternesses, but the good sense of the army has decided that they shall be buried, and be forgotten. With a Commander-in-Chief of their own ranks, and the best prizes the service has to offer open to them, it is strange that any officers of the native army should see in General Spencer's action the slightest attempt to disparage a service of which he is an Englishman is perhaps proud to know he is an Englishman is perhaps

Peninsular Major.

THE FRACAS AT BANGALORE.

DEPOSITIONS OF THE TWO ENSIGNS.

The following are the depositions of the two officers who were wounded in the affray at Mr. VanIngen's house last Saturday night. Mr. Frere's statement was taken at Major Beresford's house, by Captain Gompertz, cantonment magistrate, at 11-50 P.M. of the 1st and completed at 12-20 A.M. of the 2nd July, in the presence of the accused Edwin VanIngen, senior, Edwin Charles VanIngen, junior, and George and Gerald VanIngen. The deponent was in a critical state, and unable to sign his deposition.

William Arthur James Frere stated on oath—This evening, at about eight o'clock, I went with Mr. Lambart to the grounds of Mr. VanIngen. Mr. Lambart advanced too near the house and I heard a female voice calling out some female names. Then I heard some one say, "Why don't you answer? call uncle, call papa." Then I heard the same voice say, "There he is; there he is." Presently four men came out and one of them said to Lambart, "Who else is with you? I'll shoot all the men I see in this compound." Some one asked Mr. Lambart what was the meaning of it all. Lambart asked why he had been insulted the other night. Some one, or more than one, then came up to him and said something which I didn't catch. I think Lambart pushed one of them aside. I think there was a scuffle. Lambart called, and I rushed out from behind a tree close by. As I did so, I heard a gun go off where the scuffle was. I heard a voice cry, "Shoot that man." I turned to where it was, and when within about six paces of a man, I saw he was pointing a gun at me. It was fired from the shoulder, and I felt myself hit on the left side and knocked over. The person who fired at me was not struggling with any one, but firing in cold blood. I see the four men before me, and as far as I could see then, I think the man I point to, who is now wearing a light coat, coloured shirt and no waistcoat, is the man who fired at me. (The person indicated is Gerald VanIngen.) There was but a short interval between the first shot and the one that hit me, and apparently both were from the same gun; the interval was but a few seconds. I can't recognize the man who fired the first shot. I had no previous acquaintance with any of the prisoners, except old Mr. VanIngen whom I saw once before. I didn't see him on this occasion. When I was shot I was about ten or fifteen paces from Lambart on his left front. After being shot I got up and hit at the man I believed to have shot me. I don't know whether I hit him: I heard Mr. Lambart call a sound like "glue." I ran in that direction and heard a voice call "There he goes; shoot him." We were then all running away. Two shots were fired, one before we ran away.

The prisoners asked the deponent no questions.

After the above deposition was concluded, Captain Gompertz proceeded to the Residency Road Police Station, where the accused were detained, and found that George VanIngen was lamed. He showed four small shot marks on the right side of the right knee, also one small shot mark on the right cheek, and a wound apparently from a cudgel on his head. He was directed to be conveyed to hospital for treatment. The other prisoners had no wound.

The following is the deposition of Mr. Lambart taken at his residence on the Ulsoor Road, at 10 A.M. of Sunday the 2nd July, in the presence of the four prisoners, and of Colonel Dalyell, commanding the 21st Fusiliers, Dr. Barclay and Lieutenant Hawdon.

Frederick Richard Henry Lambart sworn, deposed—About 7-15 P.M. yesterday I left Mr. Frere's bungalow accompanied by him and two other male companions. My three companions proceeded on horseback, and I walked as far as the kennel where the Bangalore hounds are kept near the gate of Mr. VanIngen's house. They three dismounted, and we proceeded under the trees till we got near the house. There I left my companions and approached the house alone and walked to the front of the house. I heard female voices from the upper storey windows asking who was there. I did not reply; they then shouted to some one in the house. Shortly after, Mr. VanIngen and his three sons now present, and I think another person, came rushing out of the front door to where I was standing. I saw they were armed. One of them had a gun, which he pointed at me, saying he would shoot me. This was the eldest son, viz. Edwin VanIngen, junior. I seized the barrels and knocked them on one side, whereupon Mr. VanIngen, senior, who had no weapon in his hands, rushed at me and seized my stick exclaiming, "You are a fool, you will be getting shot," and asked me what I was doing in the compound. I had a slight tussle with him for my stick which I recovered, and seeing there was every chance of being surrounded, I called to my companions to come on, which they did, and a general fight took place. Shortly after, I distinctly saw Edwin VanIngen, junior, point a gun at me, and fire. I was immediately knocked off my legs by a sort of stunning sensation, and on looking round I saw Mr. Frere rushing in towards the man who fired a shot, who, when Mr. Frere was about five yards off, fired at him and dropped him with the shot. Almost immediately after, I heard another shot and one of my companions fell, apparently shot in the neck. Then there was a fourth shot, but I do not know whether it took effect. Mr. Frere and myself got up and limped away, and reached Major Beresford's house next door. I decline to state who my other two companions were. When the prisoners first came out, I saw a gun in the hand of one, and a long thin bamboo which looked like a spear in the hand of another; I can't say who the other was. During the scuffle another gun was brought out by a boy—I can't say if he was a native. Yesterday week I had been attacked in the same premises by Edwin VanIngen, junior, and three others, one of whom was an uncle whom I had not seen before, but who was brought to me last night after this affair, at which latter, however, I don't think he was present. When the gun was fired at me by Edwin VanIngen, junior, I had just recovered my stick and was rushing at him when he dropped me with his shot. My object in going there was to avenge myself for the thrashing I had got there the previous week.

The prisoners reserved all questions.

By the Magistrate—I had no reason to apprehend violence from Mr. VanIngen, senior. He told me I was a fool to be there, but I would not listen to him. I had a black thorn stick in my hand, and a revolver in my belt, which, though loaded, was not capped. My object in taking it with me was that on the occasion when I got thrashed, a revolver was fired at me by the eldest son, but the shot was diverted by the uncle; and I wished to show them that this time I was prepared for them. Before going in I showed my companions that the revolver was not capped. On the former occasion of my being attacked I was in discussion with Edwin VanIngen, junior, when he stept back and gave me a blow with a hunting whip he had. I closed with him and got him down, when three others from behind attacked me, and I was left unconscious on the ground for three hours. This happened under the trees not far from the scene of last night's affair. On the former occasion, when I came to my senses, I found myself in the arms of the uncle, who told me I had better look out, as there was little chance of my getting away alive, and that he had done his best for me. Soon afterwards I was assisted to my horse by himself and one of the brothers, and I managed to ride home.

THE FINANCES OF FRANCE.

(FROM THE "TIMES'" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The financial condition of France is at the present moment a subject of such vast interest and importance that I venture, at the risk of being dry, to lay before your readers a statement based upon information which I have obtained from the highest sources, and upon which you may entirely rely, in regard to its liabilities, burdens, and resources. It is generally considered in France that the whole cost of the German war, including the direct outlay and the indemnity, amounts to about £320,000,000, but this estimate allows nothing for the claims for compensation which will necessarily be addressed to the State by those whose property has been destroyed, and who, to some extent at least, must be indemnified; nor does it comprise any part of the heavy expenses resulting from the Communist Insurrection. These further charges will possibly carry the new debt which France has now to force to a general total of about £350,000,000. There is, however, no present necessity for raising the whole of the sum by a direct loan; about one-tenth of it has already been paid out of the issues made in France and England in 1870; part of the war contribution to Germany will be handed over in French bank-notes, part of it stands for future settlement; so that without attempting to prejudge what may be done next year, it has already been decided at Versailles that the loan to be contracted for at once shall not exceed £100,000,000. But whatever be the arrangements adopted to gain time, so as to enable the credit of the country to improve, in the hope of obtaining better terms for each successive issue, it is clear that interest on the whole £350,000,000 will have to be provided for from some early date—whether it be on Rentes actually issued, on advances from the Bank of France, or from private firms or on Exchequer bills. The debt itself may not in its integrity take its place in the *Grand Livre* for some time yet, but it will be represented by a variety of successive temporary borrowings involving the payment of interest, just as effectually as if the whole sum were at once capitalized in stock. It is sound policy on the part of the Government to delay the final arrangements as long as possible, but delay does not relieve it from the necessity of providing the annual interest on the £350,000,000, which in some way or other it has to get together within a fixed time, the limit of that time being the date of the payment of the last instalment due to Germany. Interest cannot be counted at less than an average of 6 per cent. on the first £100,000,000; it will probably be more, for if it be true that the loan is to be brought out at 83, with 5 per cent. interest, which means 80 to the bankers who undertake the issue, it will cost (at the latter figure) 6¼ per cent. Admitting, however, that the loan which will follow may be placed on better terms, and that 6 per cent. is a fair mean, the total interest on £350,000,000 would amount to £21,000,000 per annum. The charge for interest in the various forms of Rentes (not including sinking fund) stood in the Budget of 1870 at £19,640,000, so that an addition of 21,000,000 will more than double the cost of the National Debt of France. At first sight this load is so frightful that it would seem to leave but little hope for the country on which it weighs, but further examination materially diminishes its importance. In the first place, the actual amount of the debt will be increased in far less proportion than the interest on it; it will rise from about £320,000,000 to about £370,000,000, the difference between the proportionate augmentation of interest and of capital arising from the fact that the old debt bore a much lower rate of interest than is here attributed to the new one. But this very difference of interest might some day enable the Government to effect a conversion of the new loan into a lower stock, as has been already done with the Five and Four-and-a-Half per cent. Rentes. Directly the new loan rises above par, which it will assuredly do at some future time, its conversion into a cheaper form will produce a corresponding saving on the £21,000,000 which it will cost at first. Furthermore, not withstanding the enormous increase of annual interest, the figure of £21,000,000 becomes less prodigious when, instead of comparing it with previous interests alone, it takes its place in the present Budget of France, where, on a total of £71,000,000, it represents an augmentation of 30 per cent. Such an addition to the outlay of a country has never been seen before, but France can bear it. Before, however, we consider how that £21,000,000 is to be raised, and what effect will be produced by new taxation to so gigantic an extent, it must be observed that even this large sum of £21,000,000 has still to be increased. It cannot be doubted that there will be a considerable diminution of receipts during the next year or two, or three. The ceded territory of Alsace and Lorraine contributed £3,600,000 towards the total of £71,000,000. That sum disappears, and we shall not, probably, be far wrong if we estimate at an average of 7½ per cent. the general temporary falling off on all the other elements which make up the Budget, so creating a further loss of about £5,000,000, or £8,600,000 in all. Against this reduction of income we may safely set off at least £6,000,000 of economies, which will be realized on the other side of the account. It is tolerably well known already that the Civil List and the Ministries of War and Marine will be cut down to that extent, so leaving a deficiency of about £2,600,000 on the Budget as it stood in 1870. We have consequently to add this sum of £2,600,000 to the £21,000,00, and we arrive at a final total of, say, £23,000,000, which must be covered by new taxes until the Budget has regained its former balance—which may be in two years, perhaps—and until the new loans can be hereafter converted into cheaper stock, which is not likely to be the case for a very long time to come.

But now we have reached the worst. France has for the moment to support £23,000,000 of additional taxation. How is this sum to be raised? Of course there are 20 projects proposed—first, duties on clothes, especially on silks and all the finer articles, increase of the Customs and tobacco dues, and of the excise on the salt, augmentation of the stamp duty, and especially of the wine and spirit tax, but the supporters of these various plans all argue as if the increase of taxation on any particular article would necessarily produce a sum exactly corresponding to that increase, forgetting that a rise in taxes invariably produces a diminution in consumption. For this reason, none of the schemes that have thus far been advocated can be considered as presenting a safe solution. Each of them would produce more than it contains. What, however, seems to be indisputable is that there is taxable matter in France susceptible of yielding far more than £23,000,000. The difficulty is not to invent sources whence the money can be raised—we have plenty of them; it is to select forms of new and additional taxation which shall not impede the country in its march up the hill again. Income-tax is necessarily the base of every scheme, and, notwithstanding the bitter dislike of the people to that inquisitorial and vexatious impost, there is no doubt that it will be applied. It is calculated that the taxable income of the French amounts to £320,000,000, and that 3 per cent. thereon, equal to 7½d. in the pound, would produce £9,600,000, but that is more than the product of the English income-tax, which is levied on a far richer, though a much smaller population. It is possible that £320,000,000 may not be an exaggerated estimate on the amout of income on which the tax could be levied, but it may certainly be doubted whether under the very difficult circumstances of the moment such a total could be procured and enforced without adopting a much more present system of personal examination. The idea of Income Tax has always been ill received in France; it was put forward and abandoned in 1848 and 1849, and though now, in the special circumstances in which the country is placed, it must evidently be realized, it may be expected that all sorts of difficulties will be thrown in the way of its working, and that the tax will not produce its full result. It would be prudent to suppose that the acknowledged total of taxable incomes will not exceed £200,000,000, and that, consequently, the rate levied will have to be five per cent. instead of three. But even 5 per cent., a sibilling in the pound, would not be a crushing rate in a country so elastic and so recuperative as France has shown herself to be during the last 40 years. At that rate the income-tax would produce about £10,000,000, more than two-fifths of the total required. [illegible] the Government has the choice between an [illegible] of Customs Dues, which now produce only £2,000,000 (and which might be carried to £7,000,000 if the system of protection were adopted); an augmentation of the Stamp Duty, which might be doubled, so producing about £3,2000,000 more than in [illegible]; the addition of one-tenth to the present wine, beer, and spirit taxes, which produce only £9,760,000, while in England they contribute £20,000,000 to the Budget; a rise in the prices of tobacco, which is a State monopoly, calculated to bring in £3,000,000 in addition to the present receipts of £9,900,000; and a tax on clothing, estimated to produce £4,000,000, but susceptible of increase or decrease like an Income Tax. The total offered by these five sources is £18,200,000; there is consequently room for choice, and, with the exception of a change in the Customs Duties, which, it would produce comparatively little, would re-open the whole bitter question of Protection and Free Trade, no objection can be made to the principle involved in any of the taxes here indicated.

But, however unobjectionable be the form adopted, can it be expected that France will be able to support an increase of £23,000,000 on its annual taxes? Can so vast a sum be drawn from the pockets of the people without paralyzing their means of action? These questions may safely be answered in the affirmative. France, I believe, can stand this, and more too if necessary. The French have been laying by profits, after deducting the cost of living, at the rate of about £100,000,000 a year. They have just had a lesson which it is to be hoped will cure most of their social follies, and bring them back with a rough hand to their former provident and economical habits. A year or two must pass, perhaps even three or four years, before France will once more be producing and earning at the rate of 1869, but the thrifty character of the people has not been really changed; the development of trade has not been permanently checked; the enormous power of internal production in almost every branch of manufacture has not been really affected by the disasters of the last two months. The France which sold locomotives in England in 1868, which for 15 years has almost supplied Continental Europe with rails and rolling stock, which has sold its muslins in Germany against the cheap Swiss wakers, which provides the wine of half the world, the France whose foreign trade (imports and exports) rose from an average of £94,000,000 for the ten years ending in 1836 to £4,36,000,000 for the corresponding period ending in 1856—that France is not necessarily crushed by these disasters, but will in all probability recover itself with a rapidity and display a vitality in its resources for which Europe is

that you don't remember the name of any young lady with whom you danced in Paris?

Witness—I make the same answer as I did before—if I did remember I would not say.

Why not?—Because I consider it a very impertinent question for you to ask.

Well, impertinence is a term which has nothing to do between you and me except in a relevant sense?—You must remember that you said the other day that you were going to be as insolent as you possibly could.

His Lordship (to the Solicitor General)—Don't hold any argument.

The Solicitor General—Allow me to say, my lord, that if I used the word—if the word insolent escaped me, I extremely regret it. I did not intend it in that sense.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I am glad that the learned Solicitor General has withdrawn that expression.

His Lordship—If my recollection serves me rightly, the word "insolent" was used, but not by you.

The Juryman—It was put into the mouth of the Solicitor General by the claimant.

The Solicitor General—Well, however it may be, if the word escaped me—I don't remember using it—I am sorry for it.

The Solicitor General (to witness)—Whether you consider it impertinent or not, I must ask you if you remember the name of any young lady with whom, as a boy of 16, you danced at Paris? There can be nothing improper in that.

Witness—I don't remember one.

Is it that you don't remember the name?—I don't remember.

Do you really mean to say that you don't remember the name of one young lady?—I danced with a great many, but I don't remember their names.

That may be; but I ask you to give me the name of any one?—I don't remember.

Not one?—I don't remember.

Did you ever go to a ball in Paris?—Yes, I went to a ball.

Where?—I don't remember. I have some recollection of going to a ball.

One?—I went to two or three.

Where?—In Paris

Yes, you might as well say in France—but where?—I don't remember.

Yes, but up till 16—you are not so very old now, you know—surely you can remember where you went to. Were they public or private balls?—Private balls. I went to one public ball.

Now we will stick to the private ball. It is plain your memory is getting better. Tell me the house where you went to the private ball?—I don't remember.

You did not go to many?—I went to three or four.

Well now, surely you can tell me one private house?—I don't remember.

Where was the public one?—I don't remember.

But one public ball only must have produced an impression. Surely you can tell me where it was?—No, I don't remember.

Can you tell me when that public ball was?—I think it was in 1851.

Where was it in 1851 that you went to?—I have told you before that I don't remember where it was.

Can you give me the name of one single person you met at this public ball?—I don't think I knew anybody.

That is your answer?—Yes.

Did you go alone?—I did.

Did you dance there?—Yes.

Can't you remember the name of a single partner you danced with?—No; and I doubt if I knew the name of any one.

Was there anything else you learnt in Paris—we have got swimming and dancing?—I don't know; there might have been.

That is what I am asking you. Did you ride?—Very little.

Did you ride at all?—No, I don't think I did.

You could hardly forget that. Did you ride?—I don't recollect whether I did or not. I don't know whether I ever crossed a horse in Paris or not up till the time I was 16.

But did you?—To the best of my belief I did; but I cannot remember when or where.

Did you ever learn to ride in Paris?—The first time I rode was at Tichborne.

Did you learn riding in a riding-school in Paris, or not?—I might have gone down to a riding-school two or three times.

My question is, did you?—I have no recollection of doing so.

By the Court—I cannot say whether I did or not.

The Solicitor General—You can hardly forget whether you went to a large building day by day for the purpose of learning to ride?

Witness—I don't remember.

I see before Mr. Roussel you were asked the names of your father's servants at Paris, and you said you only remembered one, Wm. Bowden. Do you remember him?—Yes.

How old was he—between 40 and 50?—No, not so old as that.

Was it soon after you landed in England that you saw Mr. Bowden at Alresford in company with Mr. Henry Seymour?—I did, but I had seen him before that since my arrival.

Was Ronse there?—No.

But Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Henry Seymour were?—Yes.

Did Mr. Henry Seymour go in with Mr. Bowden, and did you say "That is my uncle Nangle?"—No, I did not.

That you swear?—Yes.

Is your uncle Nangle between 70 and 80 years of age?—Yes.

And Bowden is about 38?—Yes.

Is there any resemblance between the two?—No, not the slightest.

I think you have said you only recollected going to one town in the south of France, and that was with your father, mother, and servants?—Yes.

Did anybody else go?—Yes, a friend of my father's went.

Who was he?—I don't recollect.

Would it surprise you to find that the only tour your father took in the south of France was in company with Mr. Mandeville, and that your mother never left Paris?—You are very wrong in making such a statement. You ought to wait until your turn comes. This is the second time you have made a false statement.

You mean that it is a false statement?—Yes.

Do you mean both are false?—I mean it is false to say my mother never left Paris.

Who were with you to Ponic?—My father and my tutor Chatillon.

And you?—I do not recollect.

And you told us that you had been bathing in the lake. Would it surprise you to find that there is nothing like a lake at Ponic?—It would, indeed.

What is the name of the lake?—I am sure I don't know.

How far is the lake from Ponic?—Not far.

Do you mean a mile or half a mile?—I should say about three-quarters of a mile. It was no great distance.

Do you mean by that that it is within a mile, or two or three miles off?—I have no distinct recollection. It is no great distance.

Was the accident a serious one or a slight one?—It was slight.

Was it serious enough for you to have a doctor?—A doctor attended me.

Was it the doctor of the place?—I think it was.

Did you go home then?—Yes.

Were you attended by anybody in. Paris?—I believe I was.

Who was your father's medical man at that time?—I do not remember.

How far is Ponic from Paris?—I do not remember.

Can you give me any notion. Did you go in a carriage?—Yes.

How long were you away?—About three days.

The Solicitor General then read extracts from the examination in Chancery wherein the claimant said that he did not remember any particular circumstances connected with the tour to Brittany; that he could not say how long he was away, but he thought a fortnight or three weeks; that he could not tell the name of any place, nor did he remember any circumstance occurring. At the re-examination on the same occasion he said that he fell upon some rocks.

Cross-examination continued—You tell us now that your father went with you and Chatillon also. How came you not to tell all this at that time; did you not remember it?—I suppose not at that time.

I mean, how came you not to remember that when you were re-examined?—Don't you find your memory better at some times than at others?

Now, I ask you to explain when you had had an opportunity of a day for your counsel to ask you what you recollected, how was it you did not remember all these variety of circumstances you remember now?—It is hard to ask me how I recollect.

You told my learned friend that Chatillon was rinsing out his drawers when you fell over the rocks. When did you recollect that?—I do not know.

Were you three or four days—or three or four weeks in Brittany? In the Chancery examination you said three or four weeks, and now you say three or four days. Which is right?—When I said three or four days, I meant whilst I was in Ponic. It was a mistake when I said I was only in Brittany three or four days.

Where else did you go besides Ponic? We went to other places; I don't remember where.

Can you not tell me any other places you went to besides Ponic?—I don't know any other place.

Did you stay at any other place three or four days?—I have no recollection.

Now, was the tour with Chatillon alone?—No, my father was with us.

Why did not you mention that in 1867?—I did not remember it, I suppose.

What became of your father? Did you go home to Paris with your father, or alone?—He went with us, but I am not certain whether we went straight back to Paris, or not.

I thought you said just now you did?—Well, now I come to think of it, I think we went to the sea coast for a few days. I have some slight recollection of it.

And then from the sea coast to Paris?—Yes.

How long did you stay at the sea coast?—I do not know.

What was the name of the place?—That I do not recollect. It might have been on some other trip.

I am asking you to the best of your recollection what it was?—I am giving it to you to the best of my recollection.

Was there any other tour?—I cannot recollect any other.

When you fell off the rocks, did Chatillon and you go home, or what?—No, I was carried into the house of a lady who lived near—I don't know whether I was carried; I was taken there.

Did you walk or were you carried?—I don't remember.

What is your recollection?—I have no recollection on the point; I can't tell, and I don't see it is probable that I should be able to tell.

Was anybody else there besides Chatillon at the time of the accident?—No.

Do you recollect going into the house of the lady—No, I don't.

Then what made you say you went into the house of a lady?—I said I was taken.

Do you recollect going into the house?—No, I don't.

How long did you stay in the house?—It was only a short time. I think until the following day.

Where did you go then?—We went back to Ponic. We went back in the carriage, I think—my father, Chatillon, and myself.

Then how long did you stay at Ponic?—I don't remember.

This is a long time ago, and I don't expect you to give me the time exactly. Was it a month or a week?—Perhaps a couple of days, but I don't remember.

Was Chatillon on good terms with your father, Mr. James Tichborne until the end of your stay in Europe?—I think so. Yes.

Surely you can tell me that?—I believe so.

But did he visit them or not?—I should not say he was in a position to visit them. He might call now and again.

But was a friendly intercourse kept up?—It appeared to be so.

Did you ever quarrel with him?—I was on very good terms with him. I remember that he wanted me to practise with him the morning before I started was from Paris, but my father would not let me.

When you came back to Paris in 1857, did you go and see him?—No; he came to see me, but my mother was advised before he came not to allow him to come.

Who advised her?—The Abbé de Salise, who said that Chatillon had seen the other parties. Of course you are well aware that there was a firm of solicitors engaged against me before I married, and that I made up his mind he would not recognise me even if I was me.

That the Abbé de Salise advised your mother?—So my mother informed me and other people besides.

Who?—A gentleman named Lisle and also Mr. Holmes.

Your attorney?—Yes.

But he did come to the hotel where you were?—Yes.

Did he come with Lady Tichborne?—I don't recollect.

Will you swear that he did not?—Why do you ask me to swear when I tell you I don't recollect? I won't swear anything of the kind.

The Solicitor-General repeated the question.

Witness—I tell you I don't recollect. How can I swear?

Did not Chatillon come into your room at the hotel with Lady Tichborne?—Yes, I believe he did.

Don't you know, upon your oath, that she went to Chatillon's house to fetch him, and brought him back with her in her carriage?—Well, on my oath, I don't know that she did.

What, upon your oath, is your belief?—What I have stated.

I am not asking you whether you know it. I am asking you what you believe?—I don't believe she did.

Didn't she tell you that she was going to fetch Chatillon?—I will swear that I don't remember her telling me. She might have mentioned to me that she was going, but not at the time she went. She might have told me the day previously. She might have said she intended to send for him.

Have you any earthly doubt that she did tell you that she intended to send for him and that she did send for him; you understand the question?—Well, I cannot say that I do rightly.

The Solicitor General repeated the question.

Witness—Well, probably she did.

Well, he came?—He came.

And he came into the room with your mother?—No, I did not say that. I have been on my guard against that all the time, because I knew that she was in the room some minutes before he came.

Did they come into the room together?—I believe my mother went out of the room, and they came in together.

Was not the arrangement made that you should be at home to meet Chatillon?—I don't know, but you seem to know every word that has been spoken. You have got the whole upon record, and I have to speak from memory.

Was there not to your knowledge an arrangement made by your mother that Chatillon should come to the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion to see you and did you not know that she had made the arrangement. And did she not go to fetch him herself?—I don't know that any arrangement was made.

Was there not, to your knowledge, an arrangement made with your mother that Chatillon should come to the hotel?—I don't know that any arrangement was made. I asked my mother to send for him, I believe.

Was it after the row because a word that he had seen the other side?—No, my mother never told me that till after I had seen him. I never became aware of what had been said until after I had seen him.

Did you not give me that as a reason why you yourself did not go for him or send for him in Paris?—I am not aware that that question was asked.

Did you understand that this advice had been given to your mother by Roussel and the Abbé de Salis before she sent for him?—I am aware that they were present when my mother told me.

Before M. Chatillon came to you did you understand that your mother had heard that Chatillon would not recognise you? Do you mean to represent that when your mother made some arrangement or understanding that Chatillon should call upon you at the hotel, she had not received from the Abbé de Salis that Chatillon had made up his mind not to recognise you?—Yes, she had.

Was not Chatillon announced by name?—No, I believe not.

Did your mother say, "This is M. Chatilon?"—Really I cannot remember.

The Solicitor General—Yes, yes.

Plaintiff—Really you seem to know better than I do. I wish you had my brains for an hour or two and I had yours (laughter).

The witness immediately expressed regret that he had made the remark.

The Lord Chief Justice—He does not appear to understand the way in which your interrogation is put.

Plaintiff—He tells me, my lord, that I remember things when I do not. Who is to know better than me?

The Solicitor General—Do you mean to say that you can't recollect whether your mother Tichborne did not say, when she brought M. Chatillon into the room, "That's M. Chatillon"?—I don't think so.

Will you assert on your oath that she did not?—No.

Were you present at the time?—I don't think so.

Will you assert on your oath that she was not?—No.

Had you a handkerchief up to your face?—I have no doubt the information from your spies is correct.

Just answer the question—Now, how is it possible to recollect such a thing?

Did Chatillon ask you some questions?—I believe he did.

Did he speak in French?—Yes, and in English.

What did he say in English?—One or two words.

Can he speak one word of English?—Yes, he did on that occasion.

Did he in conversation with you use the English language?—No, it was purely French.

Did not Lady Tichborne say when he was talking French, "It is no use your talking French to him, he has forgotten all his French?"—I believe she did.

Did he not go through a long conversation?—I believe he did.

And it was interpreted to you?—Yes, a friend of mine interpreted it. He was eating all the while.

That you swear?—I will never swear it. You want me to perjure myself, and I am trying to guard against doing so.

You swear he was eating all the while?—Yes, I never saw a man eat so heartily in my life. He looked as though he had had nothing to eat for a month (laughter).

How long was he there altogether?—I cannot remember. I think he was there about an hour—it may have been more.

How long was he in your room?—From three-quarters to an hour.

And at the end of it did he say that, after observing you as much as he could, he was sure you were not his old friend Roger?—Something to that effect.

Did Mr. Holmes say, "Then we must do without you?"—Not that I am aware of.

Did he say something in French?—Not that I know of.

Will you pledge your oath that he did not?—You are always wanting me to pledge you my oath to things I don't remember. I am under the impression that if you don't know a thing you can't swear to it.

Did Chatillon, by your knowledge, come again and again to the hotel to see you?—No, to my knowledge he never did come again.

Did he ask you to go to his house to breakfast to meet some of your old friends?—No, he did not.

That you swear?—I will swear I never knew of it.

Did you agree to go to his house to breakfast?—I did not.

And was the arrangement afterwards altered, and he was invited to breakfast with you, at your hotel?—You are wrong entirely, the whole of it is false to a word.

Did Chatillon accept the invitation, and was a message sent to him on the morning of the appointment to say that it could not take place as you were not well, or words to that effect?—It is entirely false, and I am glad to say there are others who can prove it false.

Did you give instructions, or were instructions given to your knowledge and with your sanction, that, if he called, he was to be refused?—Certainly not.

Did you go with Lady Tichborne to Messrs. Callaghan in Paris?—I did, and when we arrived we found Chatillon preparing the way for us.

Had he not on that very day been refused at the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion?—Certainly not.

Did Lady Tichborne have some conversation with Mr. Callaghan while you and Chatillon were there?—No, my mother never left me until Chatillon had gone. Chatillon went out of the house first. I believe, at least, he went downstairs to do so. He might have been lurking about to see what we were doing.

Did Chatillon ask you about your tour in Brittany on the occasion when he called on you?—Yes.

And did you say you could not recollect anything about it?—Certainly not.

You were talking about it for a long time?—Yes.

Cannot you tell me something that passed?—I remember he said that if I was the same person I should have the mark on my head. He looked for it, but could not find it; but next morning we had a hairdresser in who found it.

Will you swear that you did not tell Chatillon that you could not recollect anything about the tour in Brittany?—I will swear to the best of my belief I did not.

Did he not put question after question to you about this tour, and did you not say you could not remember anything about it?—No, because I answered some of his questions.

Cannot you tell me?—No; but I am perfectly well aware that I did answer some, and he acknowledged them right.

Were you intimate with the Abbé de Salis?—I knew him very well.

Were you on intimate and affectionate terms with him?—Yes, I knew him very well.

Did you confess to him?—I believe I did.

But you can surely remember that. Will you swear you did?—I am not going to swear anything at all about it.

When did you confess to him?—I don't recollect.

Did you ever confess to anybody else?—Yes, to lots of priests.

To whom?—I won't tell you. I won't answer.

The Solicitor General—We will see about that.

Witness—Yes, we will see about it.

By his Lordship—I refuse to answer on religious grounds.

The Solicitor General—Tell me the name of any one priest. I must press for an answer.

His Lordship—You must answer the question.

Witness—I will give you the name of one who is dead, the Rev. Mr. Tilt. You cannot call him, you know.

That is true. What is your meaning?—Do you think I would subject a clergyman to be called and harpooned by you for an hour?

Why did you name the Abbé de Salis?—Because I had to mention his name in connection with other matters.

On the 6th of June you told me that the Abbé de Salis was your regular confessor; now you say that you confessed to "lots of priests," which is true?—I suppose I have lived since 1845.

Did you confess to any one else up to 1845, except the Abbé de Salis?—No doubt I did.

Did you confess to any one else in Paris except the Abbé de Salis?—Yes, I believe I have.

Give me the name of one?—I don't recollect.

Give me the name of the dead man?—Perhaps you can do without it now.

His Lordship—Answer the question.

Witness—I said the Rev. Mr. Tilt.

The Solicitor General—Where was that?

Witness—He was a priest at Tichborne.

When did he die?—I dare say I could tell you if I had time.

How do you spell Briment?—B-r-e-m-o-n-t.

I think you said they were relations of your mother?—Well, they are relations. It is really very unkind of you to go on to that subject.

First of all, is not the name spelt with an "I"?—I dare say you can spell it that way if you like (laughter).

Which way was it spelt?—I believe at times that it was spelt both ways.

They are a noble family the Baron and Vicomte de Briment, and they spelt their names indifferently, did they?—Well I really don't recollect.

Will you swear that the Baron de Brimcut and Edgar and Charles Briment were any family connections of your mother's?—They were connections by blood through the Plowdens.

Were they not relations on your father's side—on Sir James Tichborne's side?—Well, really I have never gone through the pedigree.

Were they not relations on your father's side?—They might have been.

Well then, what upon earth made you say on the 6th of June that the De Briments were your mother's family and that the Nangles were your father's. What makes you now say that the De Briments were your father's relations?—You will make me say anything in time if you go on.

Have you had any talk with Mr. Baigent about pedigrees since the 6th of June?—Not one word; not one word in connection with the case.

How came you to say what you did about the De Brimcuts on the 6th June, and to say what you have said now?—I don't know that I have said anything different now to what I said then. It might be different in words, although the same in substance.

The Solicitor General.—Well, then I have to go over the same ground again.

His Lordship—It is not necessary.

The Solicitor General—In one word were the De Briments relations on your father or your mother's side?—They may have been on my father's side.

Well, then, what upon earth did you mean by saying that they were on your mother's side. You said it in reply to your own counsel. Whilst was true?—Well, really I don't know exactly which they were.

Were they relations to either?—I never made them much study.

What made you say they were your cousins?—Because I knew there always looked upon as such.

What made you say to your own counsel that they were cousins on your mother's side?

Upon a suggestion being made that an adjournment should take place for luncheon,

His Lordship asked the witness to state the shortest time he would require, remarking that, after reading the medical certificate, it occurred to him, for reasons which he need not mention, that a shorter time than an hour would be better.

After a few words from the learned counsel,

The Lord Chief Justice said that after again reading the certificate he thought it would be better, under all circumstances, to adjourn for an hour. In reference to their place of sitting to-morrow (Tuesday)—the Court of Queen's Bench—some arrangements would have to be made for the accommodation of the claimant, such as standing and sitting and a stool for his feet, and so forth.

The Court then adjourned for an hour.

The examination was resumed after luncheon.

The Solicitor General—You remember my asking you about M. Dupanloup and other people?

Witness—I don't recollect the answer precisely.

The Solicitor General (having read this part of the previous examination, said)—Did you know M. Lefevre?

Witness—I have no recollection of him?

You said the same about Gaussen, I think. You do not remember about M. Dupanloup or M. Lefevre?—No.

You don't remember your first communion?—No.

Would it surprise you to learn that Roger Tichborne lived for years on the most intimate and affectionate terms with M. Lefevre, and that he spent the last hours of his stay in France with him?—I don't remember.

Do you remember the names of those to whom you confessed?—No.

Do you remember any saint's day on which you went for confession?—No.

Would it surprise you to learn that Roger Tichborne on the day of St. Alexis, year by year, made offerings for the churches and for charitable purposes?—I did not.

Do you know the day, whether it is in summer or winter, of St. Alexis in your calendar?—I do not.

Did you go year after year to Pere Alexis Lefevre with offerings for the poor and churches of Paris?—I did not.

Do you know the colour of his hair?—I have no recollection.

Do you remember a story he used to tell you, time after time, as to the colour of his hair?—I do not remember at present.

Did you ever complain to Pere Lefevre of any conduct of Lady Tichborne's?—I might, but I don't remember.

Did you complain to him, time after time, on the same subject?—Yes, I believe I did.

Who was Pere Alexis Lefevre? I thought you said you did not know him. Was he a clergyman?—He was.

What were the complaints?—Keeping me dressed up in a female's frock for so many years.

Where did you complain?—At church.

What church?—I don't remember.

Did you go to Tichborne?—I really can't remember. How late did Mrs. Tichborne keep you in frocks?—Till I was 11 or 12.

Was this the only complaint that you made?—I can't say.

Can't you say whether you went to a clergyman time after time to complain of your mother's conduct?—I consider it shameful conduct of the clergyman to tell you of it.

Was anything done in consequence of the complaint?—I believe I got out of them. You seem to be very intelligent because you found out a Jesuit.

The Solicitor General—I can answer for my sins, but not for his. I wish it to be understood, however, that I have the highest regard and veneration for my brother.

The Lord Chief Justice—If the witness persists in saying those things the jury will judge of them. It will not help him, though he apologises for them afterwards. I had not the least notice of what he said till I heard it from the shorthand writer.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—I shall protect the witness as far as regards my professional duty, but I entirely disapprove of such an expression, and if any apology from me can be of any use to my learned friend I shall be glad to make it.

The Solicitor General—Do not let any one suppose I consider it an insult, though it was meant as such. (To the witness.) What time was devoted to wearing frocks in France?

Witness—Seven years.

When did you get out of frocks?—When I was about eleven or twelve.

That is five years after. You got out of them between eleven and twelve. What do you mean by saying you had worn them beyond the time?—I wore them till I was twelve years old.

Why did you wear them?—To a certain order.

What do you mean?—To a certain order in religion.

Were you bound to a certain order in religion?—It is the frock of the order, I should think.

What order?—The order of the Blue.

What is the order of the Blue?—I forget altogether what it was.

Do you forget the order or the colour?—I should have forgot it altogether if you had not brought it to my memory. I forget entirely all about it.

Do you forget complaining to the clergyman?—Not when you brought it to my mind.

Can you tell me what order this was?—I cannot.

But you used to wear the white frock bordered with blue out of doors till nearly twelve years of age?—Yes. Of this you used to complain?—Yes.

Why did you not tell me about the blue and white when I asked you before?—Because I did not wish.

Did you wear the frock wherever you went?—Generally.

In your travels?—Yes.

When you came to England?—No.

What did you come over in?—Not in the blue and white frock.

Did you come in it to Tichborne and Upton between the time you were born and ten or twelve years old?—I can't recollect.

Did you dress like other boys?—I don't remember what I did.

Was this the only matter of which you complained?—I don't know.

How did you live at your father's. Did you eat and drink any particular things at different times?—Yes; we had fish on fish days.

I don't mean that. Had you any particular food you did not like?—I don't recollect.

Did you ever complain to this particular clergyman about your food?—I don't recollect.

Why did not Roger Charles Tichborne go time after time to this clergyman, and complain that his mother stuffed him so with soup that she made him sick?—I don't recollect it. I think it a scandalous thing you should know it.

Do you remember it?—No.

Did you ever confide a serious resolution when you were about 19 years old, and communicated it seriously and solemnly to an intimate friend of yours, a clergyman in Paris?—I might have done.

Who was the clergyman, and what was it?—I don't recollect.

Was the long and serious conversation with you upon it?—I don't recollect.

After you left Paris, was there any clergyman with whom you used to correspond affectionately and intimately, and often on religious subjects?—Yes, I think so.

Who was the clergyman?—I don't recollect his name.

What makes you say you can't recollect the name of the clergyman? Do you recollect the correspondence?—I don't recollect who it was to, but I recollect writing several letters.

Then what makes you say you remember writing?—I have some remembrance of writing some letters.

Was it always to the same person?—Generally, but I can't tell. I wrote letters up to 1849.

To whom?—I don't recollect.

Will you swear you ever did write?—Yes.

You are sure?—Certain.

And you don't remember the name of the clergyman?—No.

Are you sure it was to a clergyman in Paris?—Yes; somewhere in Paris.

Did the person to whom you wrote live in the city of Paris?—Yes, for some time.

During the whole time that you wrote to him? No; I think I afterwards wrote to him at Boulogne.

When you wrote to him last, was he at Boulogne?—I think he was.

When was the last time you wrote to him at Boulogne? Was it after you left Stoneyhurst?—Yes, about 1850, I think.

And you have never wrote to him since?—I don't remember whether I did or not.

What did you write to him about at Boulogne?—I have not the slightest recollection.

What sort of a man was he—large or small, thin or fat, slim or slight, tall or short, fair or dark?—I don't remember.

How came you to write to this man whose person you don't remember?—On account of knowing him, I suppose.

You suppose—is that the best account you can give of it?—Yes.

I think you left Paris, as a residence, in 1845, and Europe in 1853. Now between 1845 and 1853 did you often go to Paris?—About seven or eight times, it might be more.

Was the last time you went to Paris just before you went to take leave of your father?—That was the last time till I came back in 1867.

At that time you say your father was living in Rue St. Honoré?—I think so.

Now, as I understand, this was a very short visit. You merely went to bid them good-bye, and have done with it?—Yes; that was all.

Was there any lengthened visit?—No; it could not have been very long.

Would it be a visit numbered by days, weeks, or months?—By days, certainly.

How long before the visit in February (about the 12th or 14th), was it that you had been in Paris?—I don't know—certainly not in 1853.

How far back in 1852 was it?—I have no recollection.

Was it the winter, or the autumn, or the summer of 1852?—I have no recollection of the month. I think it was in winter.

Would you be surprised to find that Roger Charles Tichborne was in Paris from about Jan. 27, 1853, to Feb. 14, 1853?—I can't speak to a month.

You told my learned friend it was a very short visit, one clear day. Would you be surprised that it was so long, nearly three weeks?—I am not sure as to the time. It would not surprise me.

Which of these statements is true. What is three weeks, or one clear day?—I cannot tell.

You gave the reason for one clear day, and why you could not breakfast with Chatillon. Which is true?—My memory does not carry me so far back.—I am not certain that I did not go again.

Were you there one clear day about the 12th or 14th of February, or were you there three weeks?—My memory won't carry me back.

Can't you remember whether your last visit to your father and mother was one day or three weeks? You remembered about the steel chain and the watch?—I think the three weeks' stay was earlier.

I am speaking of your last visit before you bade them good-bye. Was that one day or three weeks?—My impression was that it was about two days.

Was that statement you made to your counsel true, that you were there one day: or were you three weeks in Paris, when you said farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Tichborne?—I think it was the morning I left Paris. The statement I made to my counsel was correct, I believe.

Was it three weeks you left Paris finally one clear day or more?—I think two or three days.

You bade adieu to Mr. and Mrs. Tichborne?—Of course I did.

What sort of looking man was Mr. James Tichborne?—He was tall, and his hair was very light.

He was fair?—He was not thin. His weight would be about 14 or 16 stone.

The Lord Chief Justice—Was he bald?

Witness—He might be on the top part of the forehead.

What sort of eyes had he?—A kind of blue.

Were they blue?—Lightish blue eyes, or, at all events they were blue.

You knew his handwriting?—Yes.

The Solicitor General (handing a letter)—Whose hand-writing is that?

Witness—My own.

Whose handwriting is that? (handing another.)—I don't know. It is similar.

Will you swear it is not yours, according to your belief?—I can't say. It is something like it. I don't think it is very like.

Will you swear you don't believe it is?—I can't tell whether it is or not.

Whose handwriting do you believe that to be? (handing a letter)—It looks likes mine. I believe it to be mine.

Was Moore ever in Paris?—Yes.

In the service of Mr. Tichborne?—No, he went over with me on one occasion. Just before I went away.

But he was never in service in Paris?—No.

Was Carter ever in Paris as far as you know?—No.

Was M'Cann?—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Baigent?—No.

Buster?—No.

Miss Braine?—I really don't know.

None of those persons as far as you know anything about Paris?—No.

Had Sir James Tichborne large eyebrows?—Yes; fair sized.

But were they remarkably bushy overhanging eyebrows?—No, I think not.

A photograph was here handed up to witness.

The Solicitor General—Do you know whose likeness that is?

Witness—Yes; I have seen that photograph before. It is a photograph of Alfred Orton's father. Mr. Spofforth has one, which he has shown me. I think it also right, my lord, to say that it is a photograph that has been shown all round the country, saying it is my father. Each detective has one, I think. There are about a dozen of them.

Is it like his (Alfred Orton's) father?—I don't know. I never saw him.

Another photograph was handed up to the witness.

The Solicitor General—Who is that? Is that anyone you ever saw?

Witness—Well, if it is I don't know him again.

It is not like any one you ever saw?—I will not speak to photographs at all. I don't think you could recognise any one from such pictures as that.

Should you be very much surprised to find that the larger photograph shown to you was a photograph of Sir Edward Doughty?—I should be very much surprised. I am quite sure that if you were to show it to Sir Edward Doughty he would not recognise him from it. (The photographs were handed to the jury.)

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—The jury will not assume that the photographs are likenesses of any one from what the Solicitor General has said.

His Lordship—Certainly not.

The Solicitor General—Did I understand you to say the other day that you had never had any tatoo mark about you?—That is so. I never had any marks.

There has been no tatoo mark made upon any part of your person at any time?—No.

The proceedings were adjourned until to-morrow.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR HAVRE.

1265 British India, Paw—Lawrence & Co.
830 Bride, Henderson—Lyon & Co.
799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1431 Charles Bal, Chapman—Captain.
959 Ereminta, Shield—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1165 Millwall, Blake—W. Nicol & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1329 Princess Alexandra, Rowe—Captain.
1199 Stornoway, Short—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CARWAR.

695 Sepia, Connall—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

384 Knsrovie, Machon.
363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Nensee.

FOR NEW YORK.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

FOR LONDON VIA COLOMBO.

903 City of Canton, Reddie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1415 Haddon Hall, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.
620 Hydree, Nacoda—H. A. Carreem.

NOT FIXED.

739 Chanticleer, Crichton—K. Ruttonsee.
623 Clara, Nelson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1193 Centurion, Widdicombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1787 Enoch Train, Lane—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
509 David Malcolm, Martin—Finlay, Muir & Co.
702 Joshua, Stewart—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1066 Landsborough, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
1304 Mahableshwur, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1281 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—N. Sorabjee.
1458 Royal George, Hamilton—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1110 Schleswig Bride, Hanson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
820 Sydney Eggers, Davison—Edward Bates & Co.
1139 Scotland, Taylor—Finlay, Muir & Co.
970 Whittington, Purdy—Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1627 Mooltan (s), Babat—P. & O. Co.
1333 Deccan (s), Rennoldson—P. & O Co.
1529 Surat (s), Baker—P. & O. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1299 Tanjore (s), Johnson—P. & O. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

548 Mula (s), Coates—E. Khulifan.

FOR P. GULF.

706 Koina (s), Profumo—E. Khulifan.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

677 Cashmere (s), Avern—W. Nicol & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1073 Asia (s), McCallum—W. Nicol & Co.
2205 Indus (s), Greaves—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

310 Futtey Scottan, Nacoda—H. J. N. Momed Cader.
903 Evening Star, Nacoda.
282 Bhownuggur, Nacoda.
819 Fatta Shaw Allum, Nacoda.
563 Faiz Allum, Kneen.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda—N. Sewjee.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Phettee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.
838 Regina, Brady—R. Eduljee.

NOT FIXED.

125 Kerata Reogreen, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee.
96 Philipine, Nacoda—E. Adamjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Dagmar, Ensor—Steam Tug, Ray.
Dalhousie, Hewitt.
4173 H. M. Jumna, Richard—R.N.
Earl Canning, Ray.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Magnolia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
308 May Frere—Yacht, Warner.
Sir John Lawrence, Warner.
H. M. Sind, Westbrook.
Tozer, Blomfield—R.N.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

Daily Prices—Beef.	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ₰ lb ...	0	5	4
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ₰ lb ...	0	4	0
Briskets and round, 1st sort, ₰ lb ...	0	2	9
Do 2nd sort, ₰ lb ...	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ₰ lb ...	0	10	0
Do (round), ₰ lb ...	0	4	0
Meat, for soup, do ...	0	2	0
Shins, large, each ...	0	6	0
Do small do ...	0	5	0
Tongues, fresh, each. ...	0	4	0
Do salt, do ...	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ₰ lb ...	0	8	0
Do 2nd sort do ...	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Mess Beef, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
Veal (large or small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	4	0	0
Fore do do	3	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	2	12	0
Fore do do	2	6	0
Head, each ...	1	0	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	4	0
Feet, four ...	0	5	0
Mutton (Gram fed).			
Saddle, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ₰ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0
Mutton (1st sort).			
Saddle, ₰ lb ...	0	7	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ₰ lb ...	0	6	0
Breast, ₰ lb ...	0	6	0
Head, each ...	0	3	6
Mutton (2nd sort).			
Saddle, ₰ lb ...	0	5	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, ₰ lb ...	0	4	0
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort, each	0	2	0
Kid (small).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	7	0
Lamb (large).			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	1	8	0
Fore do do	1	4	0
Hind do 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do do	0	12	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart ...	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt).			
Pork, fresh, ₰ lb ...	0	4	0
Do salt, country, ₰ lb ...	0	3	0
Pigs (Roaster), each...	5	0	0
Do Head, ₰ lb ...	0	2	0
Sausages, ₰ lb ...	0	0	4
Bacon, ₰ lb ...	0	5	4
Poultry.			
Geese, each ...	5	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each ...	6	0	0
Do Hens, each ...	3	0	0
Ducks, large, each ...	1	2	0
Do middling, each	0	14	0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each ...	0	14	0
Do do middling, each	0	10	0
Chickens